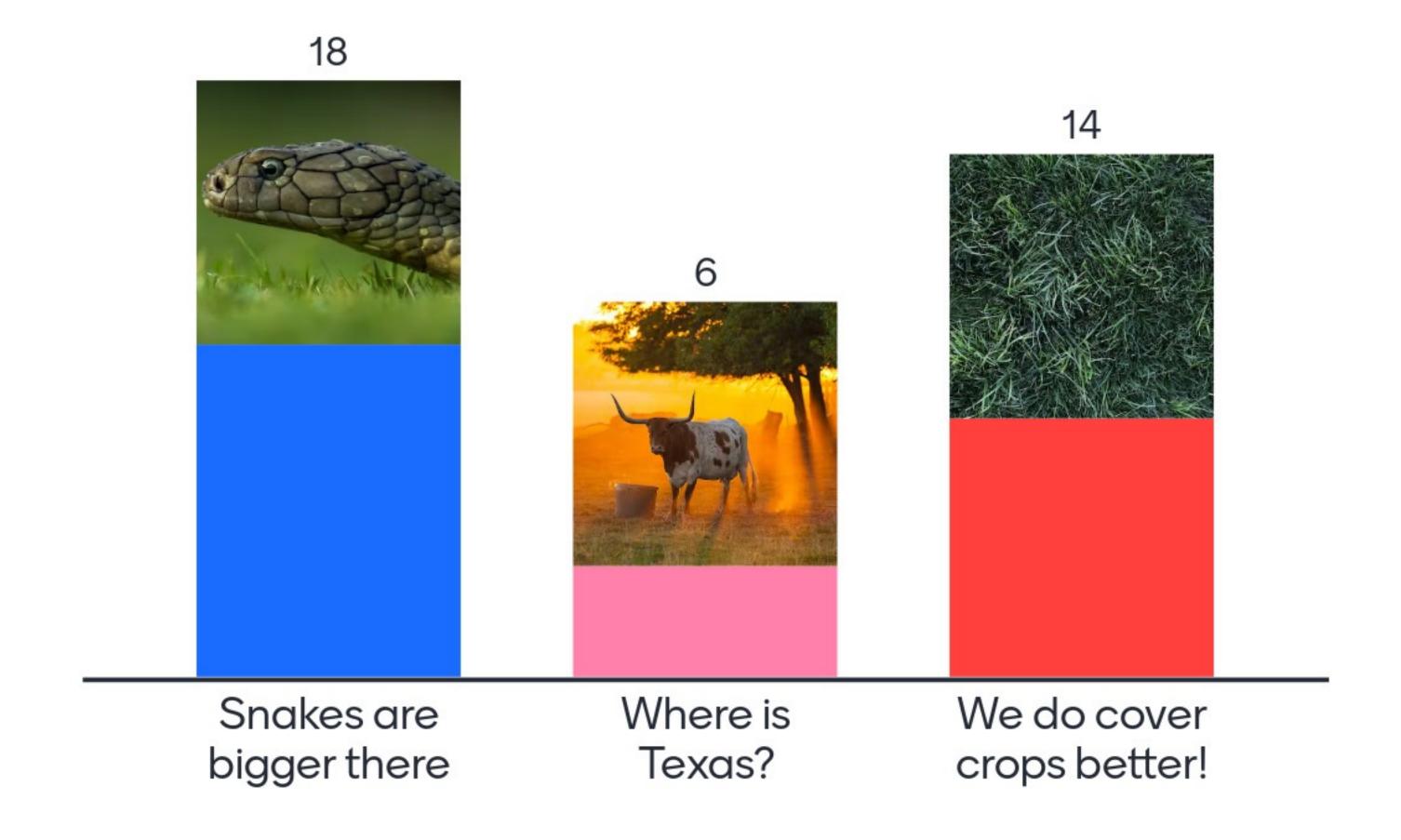
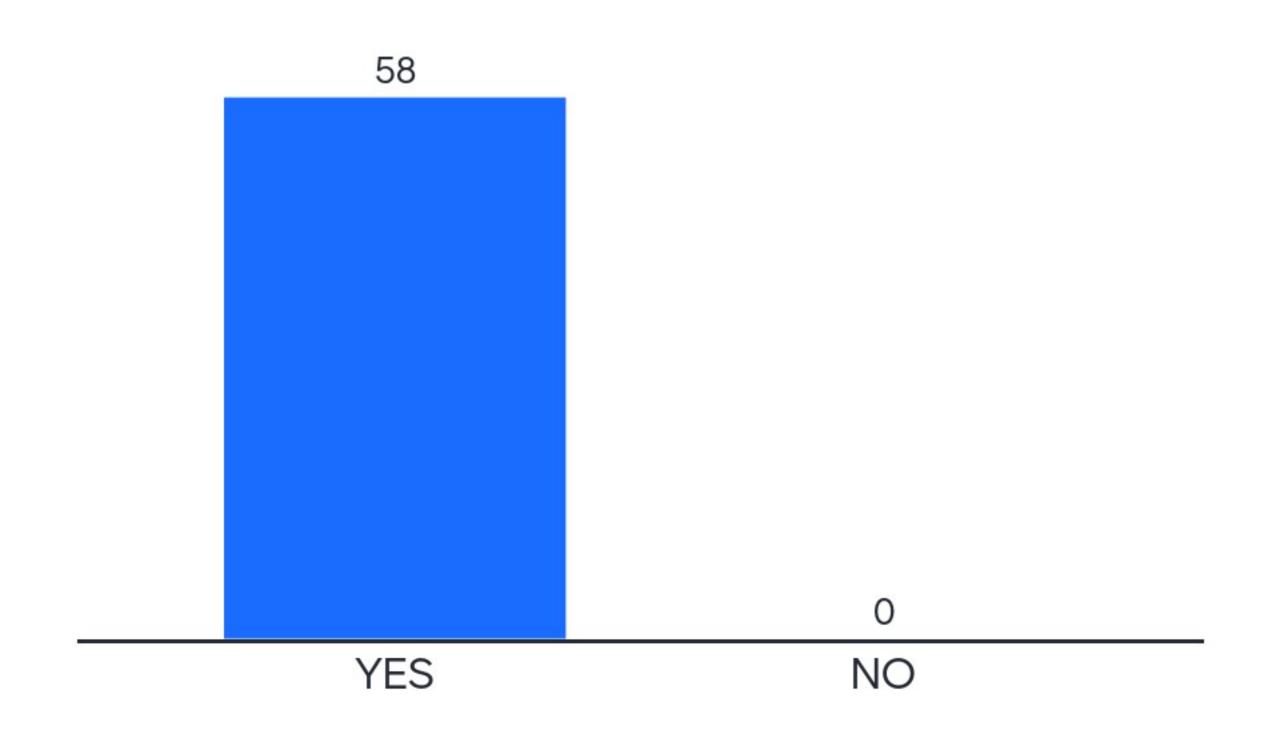
Why are we NOT in Texas?





1. Do you consent to participate in this survey?





2. What is your County of residence?



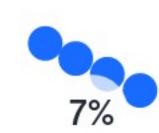


3. What is your average annual rainfall? (# of inches)

```
15 hopefully
              thirteen to twenty
   16 sometimes
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4. Which category fits you best?

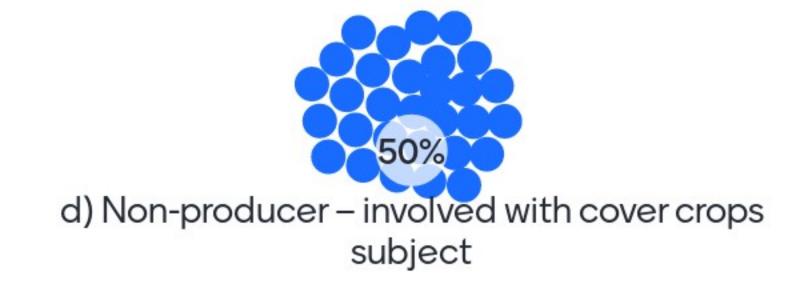


a) Producer – not using cover crops





c) Producer – using cover crops in >5% of my agricultural area

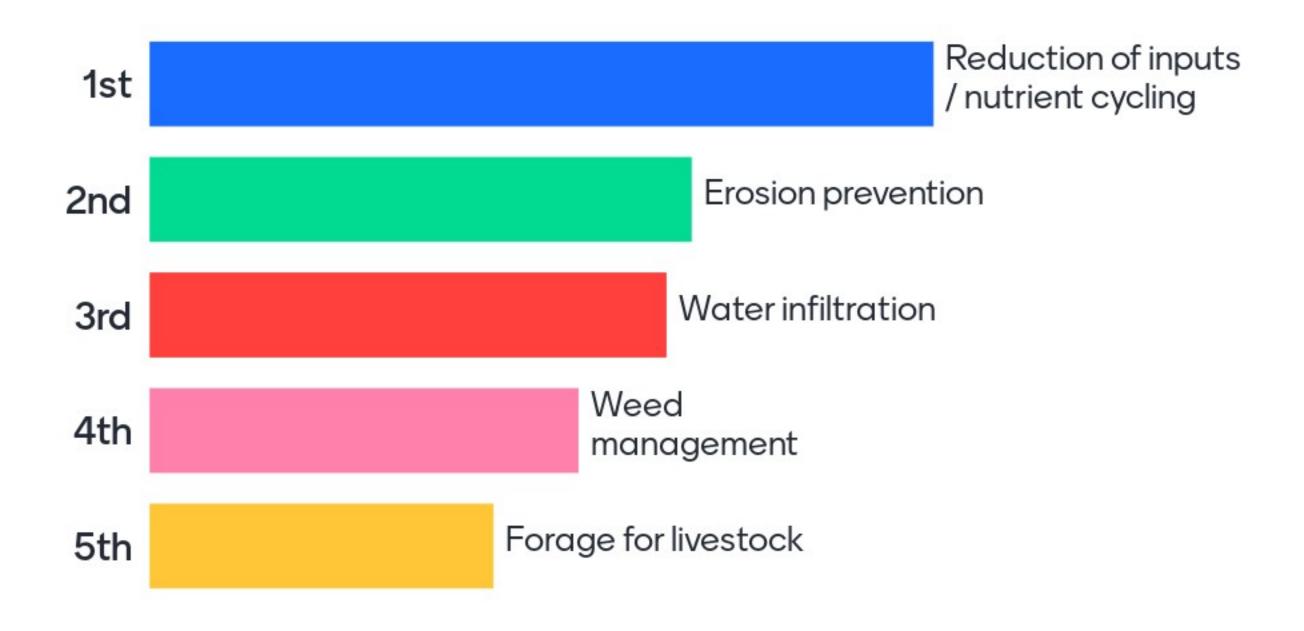




e) Non-producer – not involved with cover crops subject

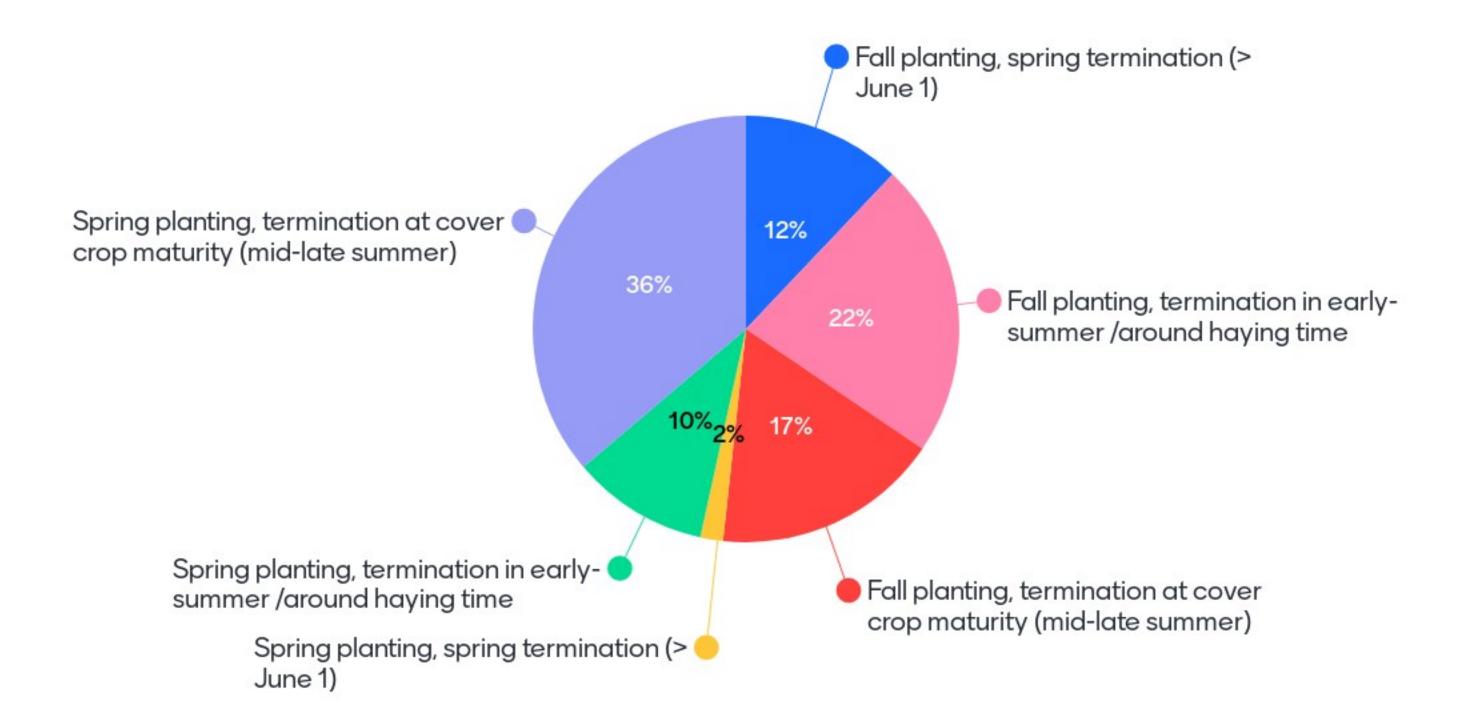


5. Rank the following motives and benefits you could have for using cover crops in the region. (1 = high, 5 = low)



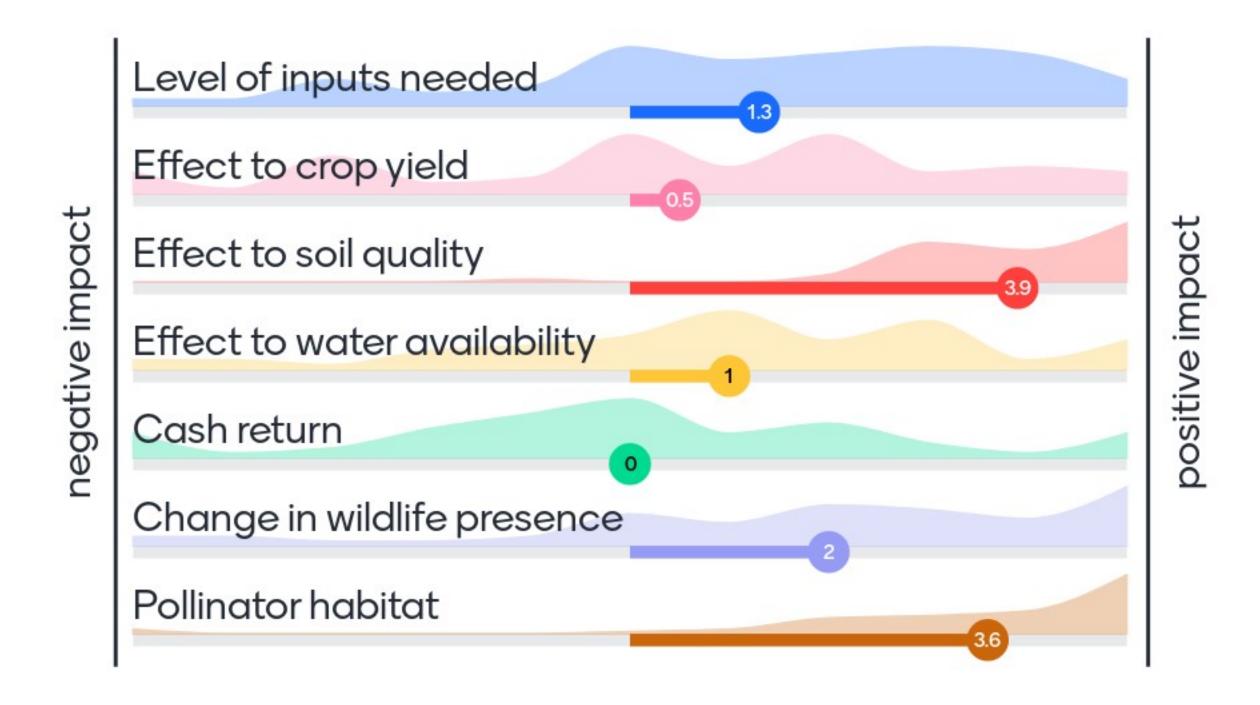


6. Based on your top choice on the previous question, Mentimeter when do you expect to be the best time to BOTH plant AND terminate a cover crop?



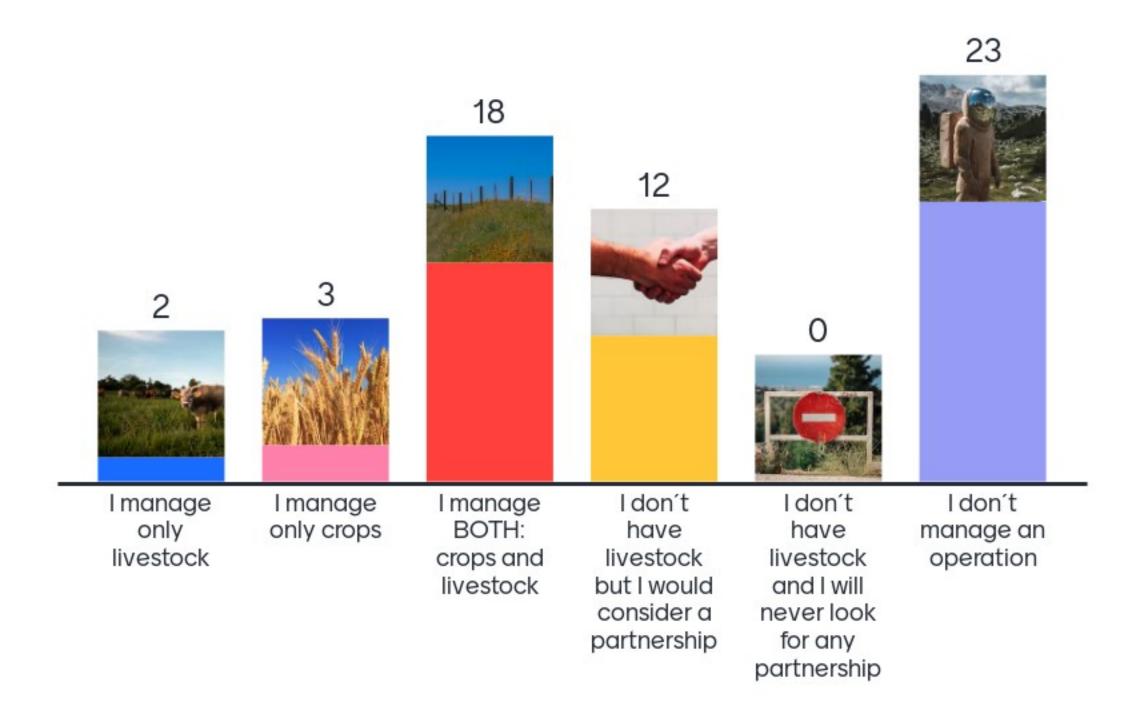


7. How do you rate each of the following factors as a '+' to '-' tradeoff you would (or are) experience by using cover crops?





8. Which of the following best describes your view on the relation of livestock to cover cropping for this region? Remember, we're NOT Texas!







Mentimeter

Loss of cash crop harvest

Is crop good for pollinators

Seed cost, time management

Long term net return

Nutrients provided, weed control

Cover crop cost. How will it impact the next crop.

Cost of seed/fuel/time-

Cost of diesel

Fuel prices, seed cost





Mentimeter

impact to cash crops, introduction of new weeds. eg Italian rye Effects on crop yields, costs of cover crop seed

Seed cost, termination methods

Soil health

Seed cost, opportunity cost of not planting a cash crop

Cost of seed and cost in management

Cost of additional seed compared to return of cash crop yield. Fertilizer cost reductions.

cost of mix

Cost, given my rainfall, other benefits





Mentimeter

Time and equipment for proper management

Moisture drawdown

Owned or leased land?

Soil health

Return on Investment

Price of cover crop seeds. Seeding equipment.

Long term resilience through improved soil quality

Time and upfront cost compared to long-term benefit

Yield, reduced, inputs/ seed costs,





Mentimeter

ROI on Future crops

Access to equipment

Does the grazing income off set the cover crop expense?

Cost, of seed and custom work.

Reduced soil moisture for subsequent crop.

Feed value for livestock

Eliminate synthetics and chemicals.

Water quality. Infiltration. Yield benefits in the future Rebuilding failing soils Long term investment in soil health/ROI





Mentimeter

The biggest economic factor for me is the loss of a year of crop production without recovering costs. Livestock grazing fees could help offset this, but I haven't used livestock yet.

Loss of cash crop. Reduction of

synthetic inputs.

higher yields longer term

Loss of cash, (risk) while building to

Reduced inputs - herbicide, fertilizer

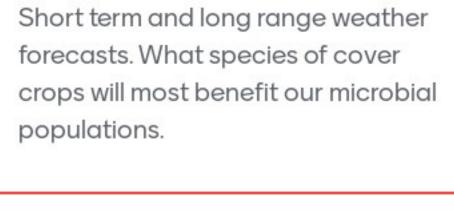
Cost of cover crop seed; impacts to yield of cash cost; saving on input costs (synthetic fertilizer and pesticide); impacts on time

pesticides. Comparison of gain from cover crop to whatever crop would have been planted. Benefit or hit to following crop yield

Saving on input costs - fertilizer and

How to get a return other than cost savings and soil health

Getting the biology functioning







Mentimeter

The need for pasture as well as cleaning up a field of weeds.

Nutrional quality of end meat of produce product

Availability of seed, distance to get seed

Soil quality, seed cost

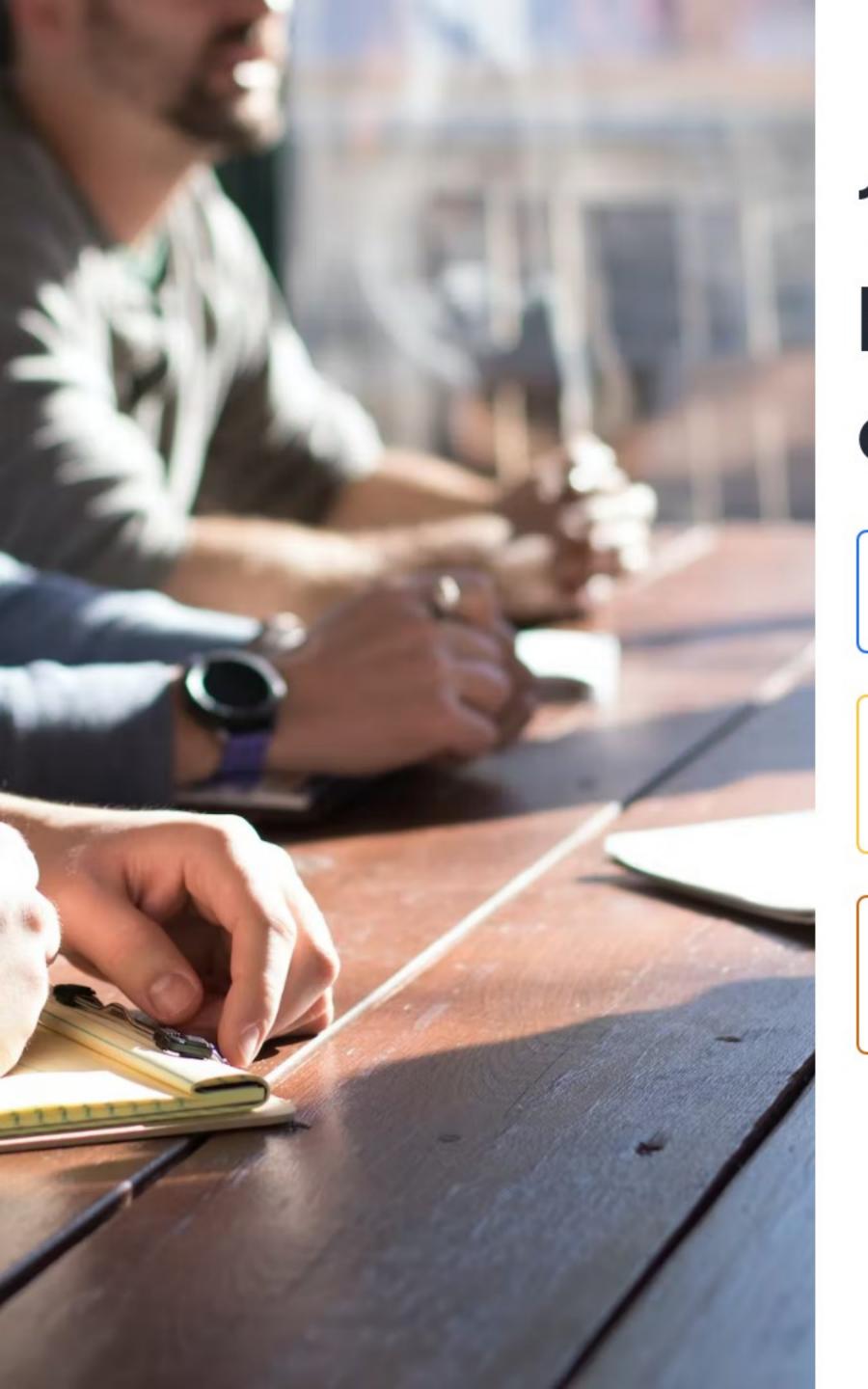
Overall cost, long term average return, soil quality, feed value, inputs vs return

Shortterm - return on investment, long-term- nature providing inputs, enhanced soil sponge, enhanced water infiltration and nutrient cycling

Diversification







Producing clean wholesome food

Longevity and sustainability

Biodiversity in landscape

Improve relationships between ranchers and farmers.

Reduction of synthetic inputs

It, along with cattle, will Save it

Better environmental health and bio diversity

Wildlife and pollinator population improvements

Sustainability and resiliency of agroecosystems







Improved local ecological functioning, ecosystem services, and giving back to future generations Reduce soil erosion. Increase biodiversity. Livestock integration. Pollinator and wildlife habitat. Farmland preservation and soil health, pollinator habitat

Save the world through carbon sequestration!

Diversification

Less dependent on chemicals, better health for consumers

Soil carbon sequestration

Environment health

Improving water infiltration which helps ease flooding damage as well as moisture availability during the drier months







Improving nutrition in our crops

Healthier crops/cattle

Crop Diversity and Sustainability

Repair our soil that has been so poorly treated. Raise our kids to care about nature. Cheesy I know.

Increased resistance to climate change.

Yields need to keep rising to support the population, especially with uncertain markets in the world

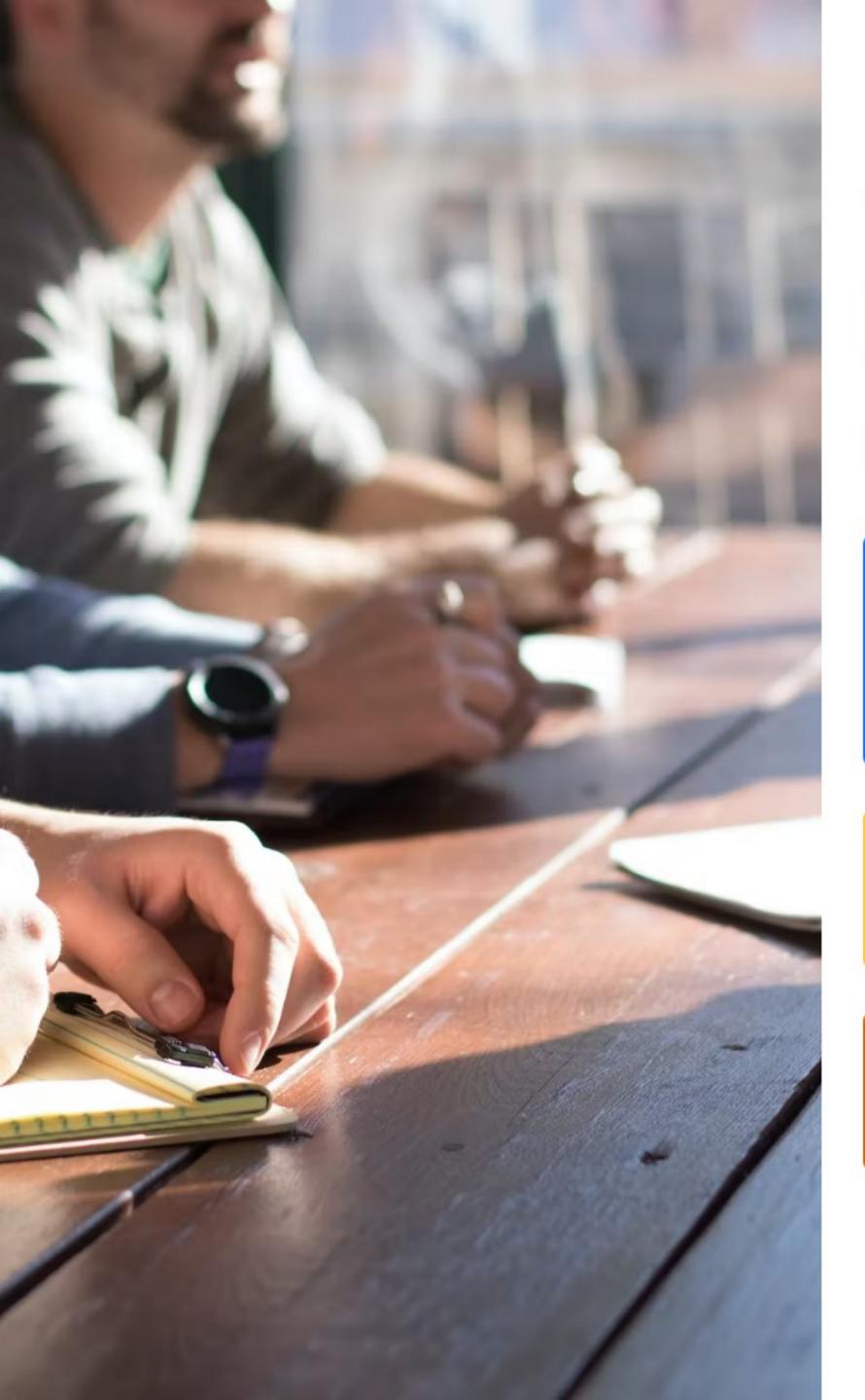
Regenerative benefits to natural resources and reduced inputs

Repairing microclimates, reduction of harmful synthetic inputs that may end up in air/water/food, pollinator populations, bird populations, potential to create partnerships between farmers and ranchers

Adding plant/crop diversity to a system adds long term stability







More opportunities for people coming back to the farm. New enterprises equals new income streams

Resilient and nutritious local food systems

Reduction of nutrients and runoff in waterways.

More land use diversity

Replace fallow with cover crop to improve soil health. Economic benefit for seed companies diversifying into non-cash crop products. Increased wildlife for public viewing pleasure.

Opening mental doors to future science based crops, soil health, pride in pushing the envelope

Reduce synthetic inputs and revive our soil life for healthier food

Fewer synthetic inputs

Soil quality, benefits to wildlife, pollinators, water quality, long term stability







topsoil preservation and expansion. potentially lower greenhouse gas emissions, less nh3, increased shading Sustainability, legacy, lowering future costs, and improving yields for future generations, ability to produce more with less

Adds diversity and beauty to landscapeBenefit to soil and broader ecosystem

Diversity in pollinators, alternative crops, nutrition, human health, maintain soil on the landscape, stronger partnership between producers and consumers

Longevity of farming for our family farms. Better water quality and a more complete healthy natural system for a healthy community.

Clean water, reducing soil erosion, minimizing pesticides in water and air, better biological systems more stable Agro- ecosystems

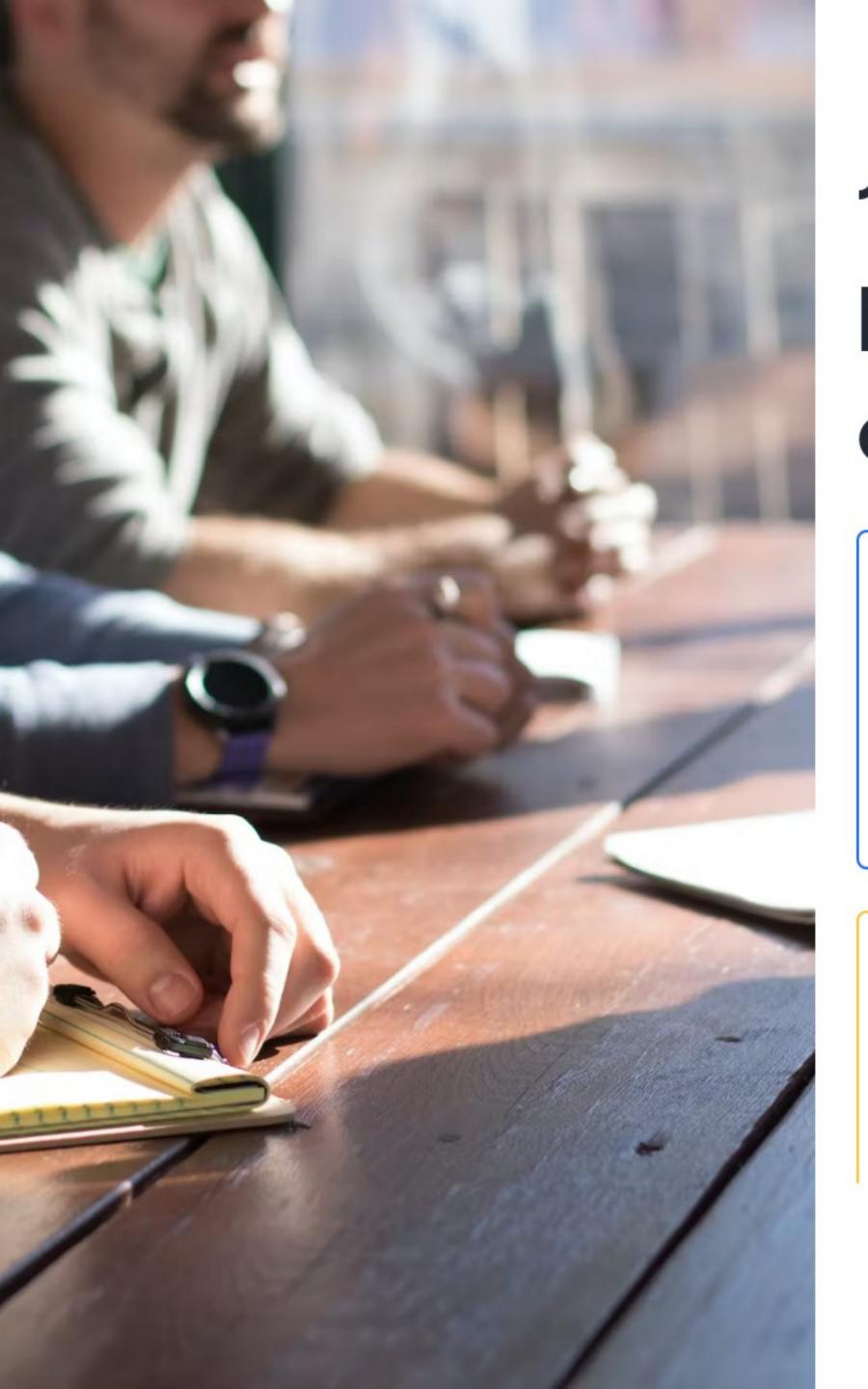
Environmental health, longevity and

Improve overall soil quality, build partnerships between producers,

Increased livestock grazing opportunities for new jobs in ranching, longterm sustainability for







Better soil health means longer periods of sustainable farming.
Longevity of pollinator populations.
Reduction of chemical inputs and associated costs. Manageable costs for consumers and profits for farmers due to lessened input costs.

Reducing input use, clean water, air and soil functioning as a vital living ecosystem not just being mined.
Increasing yield stability to withstand climate change for economic stability and food availability.
Reducing the input/commodity squeeze

Reduce reliance on synthetics = increased soil health, healthy food, healthy people, sustainable farms, improved environment

Improved biodiversity

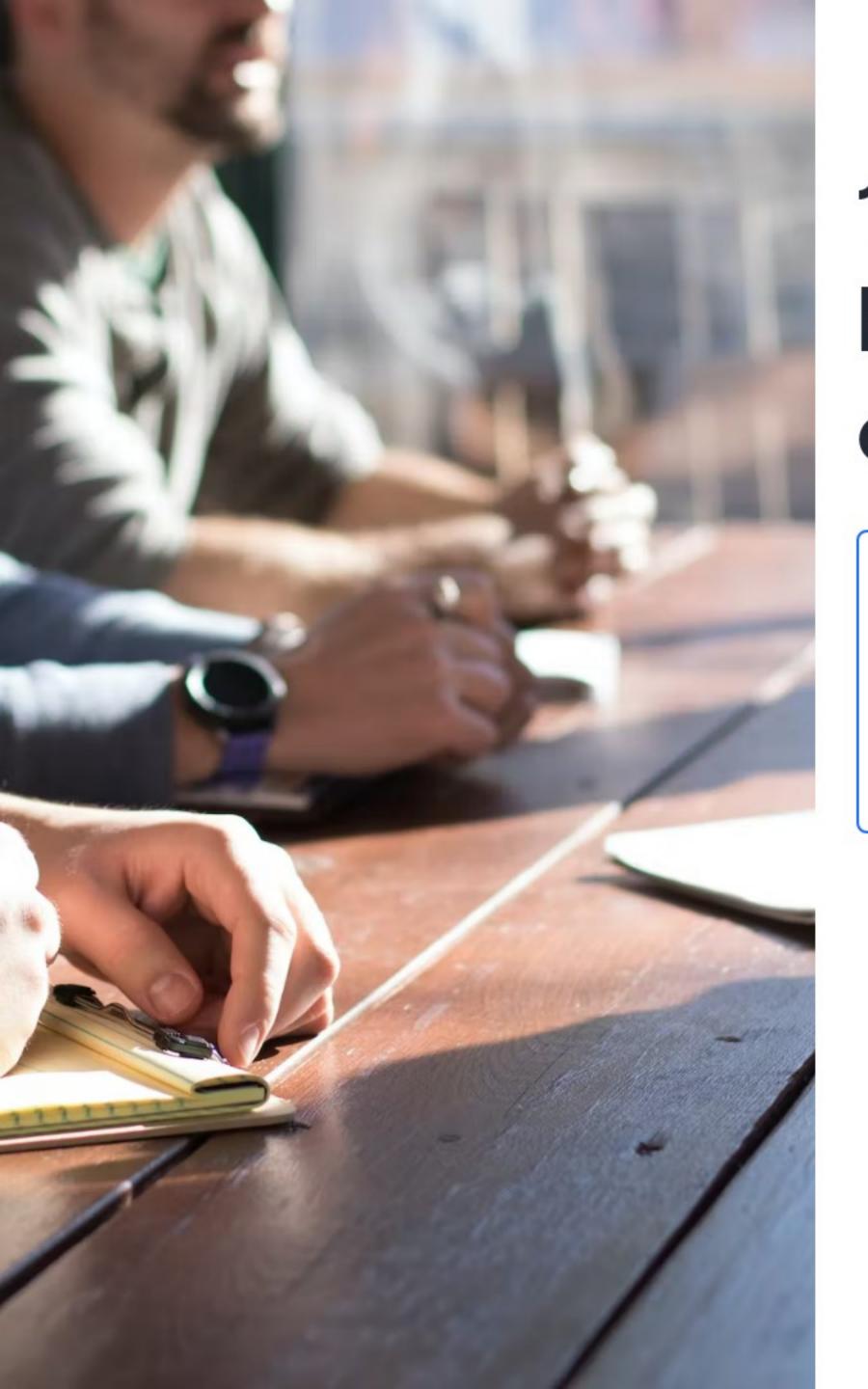
Improved ecosystem services (soil, water, pollination, etc), economic improvements rural livelihood, healthier food, and sustainable systems for future generation

Cut down on blowing fields, promotes double cropping, which would help processors and local community.

Diversity on landscape, lead to diversity in communities, incliude diversity of cash croos, nutrient dense foods, healthy soil, plants, human, communities







Provide additional forage for your neighbors livestock. Possibly take some pressure off sensitive areas, such as riparian areas, cleaner streams as cattle moved to cover crop fields instead of creeks increase in nutrient density of food

Increasing our top soil to hopefully increase our food production.
Increase pollinators and wildlife.
Improving water quality by reducing synthetic inputs.





Thanks for participating

